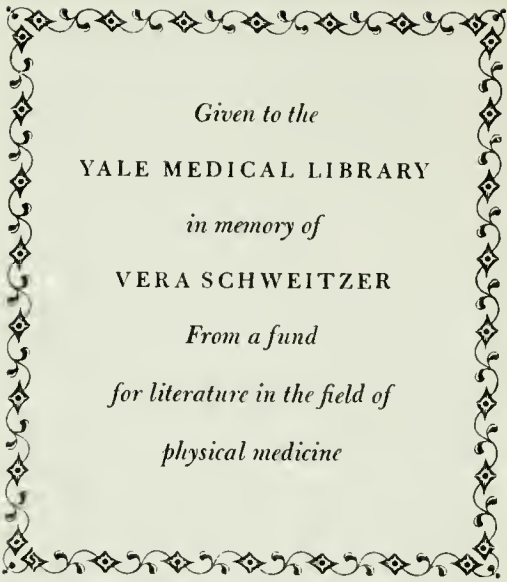


RA807
P4G3
8686

The Gettysburg Katalysine
water. New York, 1868.



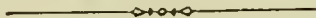
Given to the
YALE MEDICAL LIBRARY
in memory of
VERA SCHWEITZER

From a fund
for literature in the field of
physical medicine

THE
GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

REPORTS OF
PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE
OF ITS
WONDERFUL CURES.

HISTORY OF THE SPRING.



NEW YORK:
GETTYSBURG SPRING COMPANY,
63 LIBERTY STREET.
1868.

All Orders for the Gettysburg Water and all Communications
must be addressed thus :

Gettysburg Spring Co.,

No. 63 Liberty Street, New York.

Post-Office Box 5,138.

The Water will be shipped direct from the Spring to all places so situated as
to be more conveniently thus supplied, than from the New York Depot.

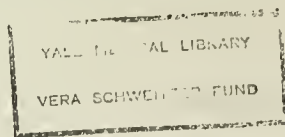
PRICES

OF THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER

AT THE GENERAL SUPPLY DEPOTS AT NEW YORK AND GETTYSBURG.

Per Single Quart Bottle - - - - 50 cts

Per Case of two dozen Quart Bottles, \$11 00



PECK & WINCHELL,
STEAM PRINTERS,
63 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE SPRING.

The Spring from which the medicinal fluid known as the Gettysburg Water is taken, is situated in a miniature valley on the McClean farm, about one mile west of the town of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania. It presents the singular phenomenon of a mineral spring having a number of outlets through the rocks, within a distance of several yards, and even rods, of each other. The identity of the water thus discharged from apparently several sources, is fully established by chemical and medical tests. The Spring enjoyed a local traditional reputation for curative and sanitary virtues before the arrival of the armies which contended for the mastery on its surrounding fields (for the first struggle commenced immediately around the spring), but these virtues were first practically demonstrated by some of the wounded who had fallen in its vicinity—so at least says one of the legends of the great battle. This story caused the water to be practically tried as a medicine by some of the citizens, and finally to be analyzed by experienced chemists—with what result will appear in the following pages.

An analysis of this Spring, conducted by Professor Mayer, late assistant of Professor Henry, of the Government Smithsonian Institute at Washington gives, in one imperial gallon of this water, the following contents :

						Grains Troy.
Bi-carbonate of soda	-	-	-	-	-	} 46.05
“ lithia	-	-	-	-	-	
“ potash	-	-	-	-	-	trace.
“ magnesia	-	-	-	-	-	76.05
“ iron	-	-	-	-	-	trace.
“ lime	-	-	-	-	-	81.00
Sulphate of lime	-	-	-	-	-	53.20
Chlorides	-	-	-	-	-	trace
Phosphates	-	-	-	-	-	trace
Silica	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>266.30</u>

The interesting disclosure of this analysis is the Carbonate of Lithia in this water. It was deemed so extraordinary, in view of the great interest which this new agent of Materia Medica is exciting in the medical world, that an

appeal was made to Professor Henry, for confirmation of the analysis, to which the latter promptly replied—

‘I am well acquainted with Prof. Mayer, and doubt not that any analysis published by him is correct.

JOSEPH HENRY.”

Prof. Henry being recognized as the highest chemical authority in the country, we are obliged to accept this analysis as evidence of the existence of a Lithia Spring in America. But chemical analyses of mineral Springs furnish hints, rather than guidance, to physicians or invalids, as has been well remarked by an eminent medical writer. It is by the unerring test of their effects upon the sick and afflicted that their value as medicine is definitely determined.

THE CURES OF THE GETTYSBURG WATER.

The medicinal virtues of the Gettysburg Water are so various, so extraordinary, even in comparison with those of the great springs of the Old and New Worlds, that we have deemed it due to ourselves, and to the medical public, to have the facts which prove them verified, not only by the statements of invalids and their medical advisers, but by the corroborative testimony of physicians of high reputation, some of whom have made the study and application of medicinal waters a speciality.

In securing, however, the highest testimony in regard to the curative effects of the Gettysburg water, we have deemed it proper to state some facts which have fallen under our own observation, on our own authority, but without soliciting or expecting credence for our statements farther than they may appear reasonable and deserving.

One of the distinguished American physicians whose attention has been directed to the astonishing curative phenomena presented by the Gettysburg Water, is John Bell, M. D., of Philadelphia.

This gentleman is the author of a “Treatise on Baths, and an Account of the Mineral and Thermal Springs in the United States and Canada,” and is regarded by his medical brethren as one of the highest authorities on these subjects.

He has not only investigated its curative effects, but medically tried it in the practice of his profession, during the past year, and has stated the results of his investigations and experiments in several communications published in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, on the 28th of September and the 6th of October, 1867. In one of these papers he makes the following statement:

“The water of the Gettysburg Spring belongs to the alkaline or carbonated class. The bicarbonates of soda and lithia and the kindred bicarbonates of magnesia and of

lime, would suggest its adaptation to a long list of disorders of the stomach and bowels, and also of the kidneys and bladder. If we look at accounts of celebrated springs in Europe, of the alkaline class—Elms, Teplitz, Vichy and Mont d'Or—we shall have this suggestion strengthened, and learn that, in addition to the disorders of the digestive mucous surfaces, are those of the pulmonary, such as chronic catarrh and bronchitis, and humid asthma, which are relieved or cured by the waters of this class. Home experience has anticipated the conclusions drawn from chemistry, and by analogy, from the effects of the waters of other springs. It tells us that the Gettysburg Water has produced signally curative and restorative effects in different forms of dyspepsia—sickness of the stomach, heartburn, water brash, acute neuralgic pains, and loss of appetite—and also in chronic diarrhoea and a torpid state of the liver. Gout, chronic rheumatism, and resulting nodosities of the joints, have been overcome to a remarkable extent, by the drinking of this water. Approaching and actual paralysis have been carried off by the same means. In one case, diabetes, that often unmanageable disease, was arrested in its progress.’

RHEUMATISM, WITH URATE DEPOSITS, OR HARD LUMPS.

The curative effects of this water on those forms of rheumatism which deposit urates, or chalk stones, in the body, or on limbs and joints, have already arrested the attention of the American branch of the profession, and will soon command the attention of the medical world.

As the power of dissolving these concretions and of eliminating the matter composing them from the human system is not as yet ascertained to be in any other modern spring, or to belong to any agent of the *Materia Medica*, it has been deemed expedient to establish beyond a doubt its existence in the Spring of Gettysburg, by reference to a sufficient number of illustrations to carry conviction to the minds of the most skeptical.

Dr. S. E. Hall, late of Gettysburg, reports a cure of this class of rheumatic affection, which is pronounced by eminent medical authorities to be without a parallel. The patient was a Mr. Deihl, an ex-commissioner of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Deihl's own statement of his afflictions and cure is interesting and instructive to all who wish to use this water for Rheumatism or Gout.

Cure of Rheumatism and Diabetes.

Mr. Deihl says :

“I have suffered, more or less, from rheumatism for thirty years past, and for many years from diabetes in its most aggravated form. During ten years past, hard lumps have formed above and around my knee joints, as hard as stone—so that I had to be careful in sitting down not to bend the knee joint too suddenly, lest they would rupture or cut the skin. On one leg they were near as large as a hen's egg, on the other smaller. The diabetes was so severe for many years that I did not get an hour's sleep at one time, and it was only kept under by rigid dieting. I have tried everything in the way of cure.

the remedies of all schools of medicine, including electro-magnetism and the nostrums of the quacks, without effect. I had in fact given up in despair, when the idea occurred to me of trying the Gettysburg Water. I commenced with three gills per day, taken between meals, which I gradually increased. For six or eight days it produced upon me an effect not unlike intoxication, except that it lacked the stimulus. It also aggravated the diabetes to an alarming extent—after which I speedily improved in all respects and dispensed with my cane and crutch, which I had been previously compelled to use at the same season of the year. The diabetes was arrested. The lumps on one of my legs disappeared, and one of the largest of the two on my other leg, while the remaining lump is nearly dissipated. All this was the effect of the use of this water during only six weeks.”

Dr. John Bell, referring to this, one of the numerous instances of its solution of urate deposits, or the chalk stones of rheumatism, says :

“This case of Mr. D. is truly extraordinary. The nodes or hard tumors on the joints were of very unusual size. As regards their hardness and composition, we are forced to believe that their main bulk consisted of inorganic matter—chalk (carbonate of lime), true chalk stone, or urate of soda, commonly but erroneously called by the same name. Both of these deposits are met with on the joints in rheumatism, as well as (though not so frequently) in gout. Were we to suppose these swellings to be ligamentous or cartilaginous, with bony matter deposited, our surprise at their disappearance would be none the less. Recourse to all known therapeutical agents and modes of treatment, are ineffectual beyond, sometimes, a reduction of the size of the nodes of a gouty or rheumatic nature by absorption of a part of the outer and investing structure. But the entire removal of the inorganic body, without surgical intervention, has not, we believe, hitherto been brought about, by either internal remedies or external applications, or by both united. In the case now under notice, we cannot believe that the absorbents would be equal to the task of sucking up, as it were, the deposited inorganic matter, unless this deposit had been subjected to the solvent action of the blood brought to the part by the delicate capillaries. Whence comes this solvent property? Is it from the *lithia* of the Gettysburg Water, which, after having been taken into the stomach, found its way into the circulation?”

Dr. H. S. Huber, of Gettysburg, thus reports a cure of rheumatism or rheumatic gout, of the class under consideration :

GETTYSBURG, Pa., September 1, 1866.

GENTLEMEN—In answer to your inquiry respecting Mrs. Culp, I would say that I saw her last January, when she was suffering from chronic rheumatism in her left shoulder, arm and hand. Her shoulder joint and joints of fingers were enlarged, and fingers distorted. She was entirely unable to use her hand.

I advised her to use water from our Spring.

Very respectfully yours,

H. S. HUBER

Mrs. Culp says :

'I was so weak that when I commenced the water I could not drink it, or anything else, without stopping to pant from the exertion. Soon after I commenced, I rapidly recovered the use of my arms and of my hand; the enlargements in lumps on the shoulder joints and finger joints disappeared; my fingers and hand resumed their natural shape, only one small scar remaining in the centre of the hand, but which did not give me any trouble. My strength also rapidly improved.'

Dr. Shearer, of Baltimore, reports a case of this description of rheumatism :

"Case 2.—Has had rheumatism for ten years; pain at times intense; to use her own language, every muscle and joint aching. Deposits of urate of soda in all the joints of the fingers of both hands; ankles swollen and exceedingly painful; locomotion almost impossible, and the patient comparatively helpless. The water was commenced in quantities of eight ounces three times a day, for ten days, then discontinued for three days, to be resumed as before. This was kept up for three months, with a result really surprising. At the end of that time the deposits in the joints had diminished fully one-half; pain had entirely disappeared, except when attempting to walk too far, when it would reappear slightly in the ankle. Appetite had improved, and with it increased strength; when at this date the patient was compelled to leave for a distant part of the country. During the use of the water for the first three or four weeks, an extraordinary quantity of uric acid, in large crystals, was deposited from the urine; and from that period improvement took place rapidly. That this patient was not entirely relieved, was simply because the water was not continued for a sufficient length of time.

"I might recite quite a number of cases almost as severe as the one just mentioned, all of whom have been wonderfully relieved by the water; but consider it unnecessary to do so."

Quite a number of equally remarkable cures of rheumatism or rheumatic gout, which have reached the stage of urate deposits, are in progress in different parts of the country.

One of these has sufficiently progressed for reference, and is certified by an authority so respectable as not to require medical verification, being no less than the celebrated Catholic Priest, P. E. Moriarty :

An almost Miraculous Cure of an eminent Catholic Priest.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHESTNUT HILL. }
PHILADELPHIA, December 4, 1867. }

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to offer my testimony regarding the water of Gettysburg Spring. After a fair trial, I have the gratification to declare that my experience corresponds with all that has been asserted about the medicinal virtue of this water. I have suffered from chronic rheumatism for sixteen years, and during that period I have been on four occasions confined to bed for five months with acute inflammation. The last attack commenced on the 8th of December, 1866, and I believe that, in repeated fits of

the acute form, I have had the greatest pain produced by this terrible malady. I was so crippled in every joint that I could not leave my room during eight months, and I expected to be in this condition for the remainder of my life. Since I commenced the regular use of the water, in proper doses of a gill three times a day, I have been gradually and surely relieved, until at the present date, the rheumatic principle is entirely removed. I have now consumed ten gallons of the water without any other kind of remedy. I am still incommoded by stiffness arising from the damaged condition of veins, tissues, &c., but I feel a daily improvement. So far from being at any time disagreeably affected, my general health has been remarkably benefited. I advised some of my neighbors to use the water, and it has effectually cured dyspepsia and kidney disease.

This is the first testimonial of the kind that I have ever written, and I now send it to you through a feeling of duty to the community. I have delayed for a long time in order to avoid the slightest risk of hastiness or delusion. Most earnestly I would recommend this charming remedy to all persons affected by any of the ailments to which it is applicable.

Yours truly,

P. E. MORIARTY, D. D.

GOUT.

Though no cures of gout involving the removal of urate deposits, or hard lumps, with the Gettysburg Water, have as yet been reported, quite a number of permanent cures of this distressing and hitherto incurable malady have been effected through its agency, facts scarcely less deeply interesting to the Profession and the sufferers from this disease. Heretofore the world has discovered nothing better than a palliative for gout. Neither the White Sulphur Springs of the United States, nor the Vichy of France, profess to supply anything else; yet these are the chief reliance of the afflicted with gout and rheumatism of the two continents. That the Gettysburg Spring offers a remedy which approaches to something like a specific for this disease might be proved by reference to a number of permanent cures, but want of space will preclude such reference. The following cures of what may be regarded as types of the several forms of this malady, will suffice.

Wandering Gout.

The following is the statement of Hon. J. B. Danner, of Gettysburg, of his affliction with what has been designated as "Wandering Gout." Mr. Danner formerly represented his district in Congress. He says:

I have been for twenty years the victim of a complication of afflictions, consisting of chronic sore throat, dyspepsia, liver complaint, and rheumatic pains in the breast, sides and limbs.

All these symptoms were constantly present in a milder form, subject to periodical aggravations of a distressing and alarming character, as, for instance, palpitation of the

heart, and temporary paralysis of both arms on the least unusual physical exercise, night attacks of vomiting, with excruciating agony in the stomach, &c., &c. I of course tried the most approved remedies and availed myself of the skill of the best physicians, but all without relief; I was getting worse instead of better.

Such was briefly my condition when I commenced the use of the Gettysburg Water; after which I rapidly improved in health and spirits, till I am better than I have been for twenty years.

My wife has also been cured of a stomach disease, accompanied with severe headache, by the water. Its effect on me has been gradual and insensible; I only know from the great improvement effected on my health and spirits that I have been taking medicinal water at all.

Dr. Bell says of this cure :

This gentleman's case would, some years ago, when the disease was more common and more carefully observed than it is at present, have been regarded as one of wandering gout.

Dr. Shearer, the physician before referred to, reports a cure of old fashioned gout :

Old Fashioned Gout.

"Case 1.—Mr. —, aged 40, plethoric, sedentary habits, high liver, has been suffering from attacks of gout for several years, averaging four attacks each year, and lasting from three days to a week; pain so severe as to be excruciating, confined to the great toe, sometimes both; suffered also from constipation, frequent attacks of sick headache, &c. In all, about seven or eight gallons of water were taken, extending over a period of four months. Has not had the slightest symptom of his old enemy for a period of ten months, although exposed to causes which invariably provoked an attack previously."

KIDNEY AND URINARY DISEASES.

The instances in which this water has been successfully employed by invalids and physicians in the treatment of dyspepsia, of kidney and urinary diseases, are so numerous as to prevent even a reference to remarkable cures. The general testimony of several physicians is substituted, with the report of a single cure of what may be regarded as an exaggerated expression of each of these diseases.

Dr. Thomas Shearer, of Baltimore, an intelligent physician, has extensively introduced this water in his practice, and effected with it quite a number of remarkable cures. His report of several of these is given under the appropriate headings.

One of the cases thus reported will prove interesting to the curious in medical lore, considered in connection with the general characteristics of the Get-

tyssburgh Spring. It is that of impotency, associated with a terrible and distressing kidney and urinary disease.

A distinguished medical writer has noted the resemblance of the sensible properties of this Spring to that of Forges, in the Department of the Lower Seine, France :

"This Spring enjoys," says he, "a historic fame, from the circumstance of Ann of Austria, wife of Louis XIII, who had been eighteen years childless, becoming a mother after having made use of its waters for a season."

How remarkable the coincidence that a resemblance in sensible properties should also involve, and be accompanied by a resemblance in certain curative virtues. For if the Spring at Gettysburg does not cure barrenness in females (of which fact we have as yet no instance), it does cure its kindred infirmity, impotence, as certified by Dr. Shearer, and by numerous sufferers from this distressing and alarmingly increasing affliction. It enjoys a local reputation for this virtue, and for renewing constitutions and their natural forces.

Gravel, Strangury, Impotence.

Dr. Shearer says :

"A gentleman consulted me, who stated that for nearly twenty years he had been suffering from disease of the kidneys or bladder, or both. His symptoms were as follows: Almost always an aching, and sometimes an acute pain across the back, in the region of the kidneys, sensations as if the back were half sawed through, pain in the back, aggravated by standing or lying too long in bed—urine at times containing copious phosphate deposits; at other times, and for some weeks continuously, the urine appeared normal in color, quantity and specific gravity. Repeated daily tests showed that the urine had a decidedly acid reaction, and an examination by the catheter revealed great tenderness of the membranous portion of the urethra, enlarged prostate, and extreme irritability of the neck of the bladder. Not much inconvenience was experienced in passing water during the morning and forenoon, but in the afternoon the patient suffered from symptoms of strangury, lasting from three to four hours, and only mitigated by remaining perfectly quiet. Other symptoms were, burning in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, in summer; and in winter, icy coldness of the feet from morning till night, entire loss of sexual desire, with mental depression and extreme constipation of the bowels. The stomach seemed to be in good order, appetite fair, and digestion perfect. As no trace of blood had been discerned in the urine, or any evidence of pus globules, the idea of ulceration had to be abandoned. The patient had been subjected to both allopathic and homœopathic treatment, but without any really permanent benefit.

"The patient, after six weeks' use of the water (taken before breakfast, dinner, and on retiring, eight or ten times each time,) felt like a new man. Unpleasant symptoms gradually disappeared but lest the effects might prove only a palliative, I directed it to be discontinued for a week, then resumed for four weeks, for two months more; and up to the present time my patient remains entirely well. In this case the water acted as a

mild diuretic at times, although this result was by no means uniform; and while on the bowels no aperient action was produced, the constipation yielded very soon, and the bowels are now healthy and regular."

Calculus, or Stone in the Bladder.

Dr. Bell says :

"Even were direct evidence wanting, we are quite safe in attributing to the Gettysburg Water ameliorating, and, if taken in time, curative effects, in diseases of the kidneys in which calculi, or gravel of uric acid are formed and discharged."

This learned physician did not go far enough in his conjectures, if some of our correspondents are to be credited.

One of these writes us :

"I did not inform you, when ordering the first case of Gettysburg water, that I proposed to use it for the reduction of calculus, or stone in the bladder, by which my life has been threatened. I did not do so, because I had but little faith that it would do me any good. I had been given up by the Doctors, who said that nothing but an operation could save me, and that could only be performed at the risk of life. It was under these circumstances that I sent for the water. I had not taken it over a week, however, before I was convinced by my feelings and by the amount of matter discharged from my urine, that the calculus or stone was being dissolved.

"Even my physician now admits that the immediate danger is past, though he refuses to certify that the water has done it, as he did not prescribe it, and does not professionally know that I have been using it. He also thinks that the calculus will re-form. But I believe that I am as good as cured, and will use the water for a year to come if not during the remainder of my life. Had you not better see my physician?"

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Another correspondent informs us that he has been using the Gettysburg water on another form of kidney disease deemed incurable by ordinary remedies. We refer to Bright's disease of the kidneys.

He says :

"I have been afflicted with a dreadful affection of the kidneys, which two eminent Baltimore physicians pronounce to be Bright's disease, and say that I cannot be cured. I am, however, being cured by the Gettysburg water, and will soon give a certificate to that effect."

These non-professional statements are given for what they are worth, though we have ourselves no doubt of their substantial correctness. Other similar cures are reported to be in progress, and measures are being taken to present them to the invalid public with medical verification.

The foregoing furnish illustrations of the curative effects of the Gettysburg water on kidney and urinary diseases.

Incontinence of Urine, Stricture, &c.

Incontinence of urine is almost invariably cured by it. It has been used as an injection for the chronically diseased urethra and uterus, with wonderful results, where all other remedies failed. When thus used, two or three injections should be made in immediate succession. Stricture has thus been cured and avoided in connection with the use of the water as a drink.

The remains of old diseases have also been removed by the same agency.

Diabetes.

The case of Peter Deihl, reported under the head of Rheumatism, was complicated with one of the worst phases of diabetes ever before cured, and is quite sufficient to establish the claim of this water as a remedy for this ordinarily incurable and terrible malady.

The cure of diabetes, as one of the attendants of gout or rheumatism, which it was in this instance, is regarded as remarkable, and of rare occurrence even at Vichy.

DYSPEPSIA.

One single cure of dyspepsia with this water, referred to by Dr. Bell, with the accompanying remarks of this distinguished medical writer, upon its extraordinary power over this hydra of disease, will suffice. It is that of Mrs. Tawny, of Adams county. She thus describes her own dreadful malady and cure :

"I have been afflicted with a stomach disease, or with Dyspepsia, in one of its most terrible forms for some twenty years. I tried medicines and the prescriptions of various skillful physicians as long as I could retain medicines on my stomach. But during the last ten years I could not take medicines at all. I could not drink coffee or tea or other fluid, or even common water, without vomiting, and could barely take sufficient food to sustain life. I was gradually reduced almost to a skeleton, was so weak most of the time that I could not even sit up in a chair—was frequently racked with pains and harassed with gloomy forebodings, apprehensions and depression of spirits—was, in short one of the most miserable beings that ever lived. This was my condition when I commenced the use of the Gettysburg water, which was the only thing that would lay on my stomach. I have used it for some months, and am completely recovered from my long afflictions. It has proved to me a veritable water of life."

Dr. Bell says in reference to this and other cures of dyspepsia with this water :

"The manifest sanitary influence exerted by the Gettysburg water over dyspepsia, naturally prompts to some remarks on the proteiform character of this disease. Imper-

fect and disordered digestion, which is called dyspepsia, is attended by a host of symptoms, but the smaller number of which are directly referred to the state of the stomach and bowels. The dyspeptic often suffers from one or more of the following secondary disorders, viz., headache, vertigo, neuralgia, cough, stricture and pain of the chest, asthmatic oppression, palpitations and hypochondriasis, and if the invalid be a female, hysteria and derangements of health depending on her peculiar organization. The digestive apparatus failing to do its duty, the food cannot be manufactured into chyle and blood of such a quality and in such quantity as to meet the wants of the other organs. The brain and nerves and muscles suffer in consequence, and perform their respective offices of thought, sensation and locomotion feebly, and with effort. The heart suffers from palpitation and irregular contraction of its muscular walls, and the blood-vessels transmit an impoverished vital fluid to the organs through which they are distributed, and in which they deposit the nutritive matter required by each of them for its growth and performance of its particular duty. The skin is pale, when not sallow or jaundiced, and is cold and rough to the touch. From this imperfect nutrition, aided by impure air, and damp and dark lodgings, there ensues scrofula with its many guises, and chronic affections of the skin. The kidneys, which are in close sympathy with the digestive organs, soon evince responsive disease. Many of these remote symptoms are treated as if they were separate and independent disorders; and of course empirically, in place of their being regarded as effects of a common cause, viz.: 'imperfect and disordered digestion.' If then we have a remedy, at once simple and efficacious, for this central and primary disease, in the Gettysburg water, we have the means, at the same time, of preventing and curing a long catalogue of outlying and secondary derangements, which, if they do not destroy life, make it miserable and too often useless."

GENERAL AND LOCAL DEBILITY.

Whether this water derives its tonic or strengthening power from the iron mingled with its other ingredients, is rather an interesting than a useful inquiry; about the fact of its possessing it there can be no controversy or doubt.

General Debility.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, July 12, 1867.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it due to you and the community to state that we have used the water of your spring in our family with manifest advantage, although it has not been used with regularity.

The Janitor of the College, who suffered much from rheumatism in his back and limbs, was greatly relieved by the use of the water. My deliberate conviction is, that the waters of your Spring will not fail to bring relief in cases of dyspepsia, rheumatism and *general debility*, and this conviction is based upon the many cases in which relief has been afforded and cures effected.

Yours truly,

H. F. BAUGHER.

President of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg.

General debility arising from secret vices, or other similar excesses, has also been relieved, as well as the resulting depression of spirits and other symptoms proceeding therefrom, too numerous to mention, on discontinuance of the causes; also the debility arising from various female disorders and irregularities.

Debility of the Limbs.

The case of GEO. SWOPE, President of the Gettysburg National Bank.

The affliction of Mr. Swope is thus described by himself:

"I have been for some years afflicted with a debility in both of my legs, the result of an old strain of one of them, which was not properly cured. The debility has of late years increased in a manner which excited apprehension of total disability.

"I did not expect that the waters of your Spring would help me, and I only tried it because my neighbors were trying it for all manner of diseases; but to my surprise it has operated like a charm. I improved so rapidly, in a few weeks, that I am now comfortable and without apprehension. My friends inform me that before taking the water I was bow-legged and broke heavily in walking; but that my limbs are now straight and that I walk as well as my neighbors. I know that I walk comfortably, without pain or debility, while formerly I could only walk with the aid of my cane, and then only a few squares at a time. The first effects of this water on me partook largely of the miraculous. I seemed, under its influence, to leap backward twenty years in my life, so far as health and spirits were concerned. This effect was of course temporary, as my recovery required several weeks.

NERVOUS DISEASES:

Fits, Hysteria, Neuralgia, &c.

Dr. Bell has suggested trials of this water upon the nervous system, and its probable utility in certain nervous affections, and in what is vaguely called nervous debility.

The power of this water over nervous disorders is certainly wonderful and inexplicable. It not only restores tone and strength to the nervous system, but it allays excitement and irritability, and soothes the victim of overwrought nervous susceptibilities. It will often bring sleep when all other remedies fail, and might be used, no doubt, without injury to the sufferers, to soothe and quiet infants.

There are also accounts of its having proved effectual in the relief or cure of St. Vitus' Dance, as well as epileptic fits, hysteria, neuralgia, nervous rheumatism, and in various other affections of the nervous system.

CANCERS, SCROFULOUS AND OTHER CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

A Mr. Leiper, residing near the town of Gettysburg, was relieved of a distressing eruption on his face and neck by the use of this water, bathing and drinking, when all other remedies had failed. Salt rheum, eczema, and scrofula are said to have been cured by the use of this water, also cancerous affections.

But its wonderful cures of dyspepsia, of rheumatism, gout, kidney and urinary diseases appear to have so fixed the public attention as to preclude its trial on this class of diseases, or to have created the impression that no water could prove beneficial for so many diseases.

But our advices in regard to this application of the water, are sufficiently authentic to justify us in recommending its trial on the classes of diseases referred to. Its trial on scrofula, eczema, and other skin diseases is recommended by so eminent a physician as Dr. R. K. Stone, of Washington.

BRONCHITIS AND BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA.

We specially commend the attention, both of the afflicted and of the Profession, to this water, as a remedy for all those chronic affections of the throat which are now so common. Recent English writers show, by well authenticated statistics, that the bronchial form of consumption is rapidly on the increase in that country, and the observation of every physician of extensive practice, in this country, will confirm the truth of the same remark when applied to our own people. Affections of the throat are not only very numerous indeed, but they are among the most difficult to treat successfully. If practically cured, they are exceedingly apt to return, and physicians testify not only that they generally do return, but also that the disease extends down the bronchial tubes, and finally affects the lungs fatally.

Catarrhs of Head and Throat, and Humid Asthma.

The cure of the Hon. J. B. Danner, of Gettysburg, of a bronchial affection of twenty years' standing, is not the only illustration of the specific virtue of this water. They are numerous in the vicinity of the Springs.

Catarrhs of the throat and head are almost invariably cured by this water also humid asthma.

GETTYSBURG WATER AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.

The demonstrated power of this water over uric acid, and over urates, suggests its use as a preventive, as well as a cure, of disease.

We will endeavor to make our remarks intelligible to the non-professional reader. Uric acid, when present in the system in undue proportions, or when not properly discharged from it by the kidneys, combines with the alkalies of the human body or with those introduced into it with the food, forming a compound called urates. Some of these have the appearance and consistence of cream or dissolved chalk, as they sometimes ooze from the skins of rheumatics. But they are of different appearance and character, owing to the alkali with which the acid has combined.

The urates are formed or introduced into the blood, thus clogging the circulation and destroying its normal and healthful character. As they accumulate, they are deposited around joints, in the gall and urinary bladders, and in various other organs of the system, thus producing such a number and variety of distressing and fatal maladies, that it would require a small book to catalogue and describe them. The majority of the various forms of dyspepsia, of rheumatism, of gout, of gravel and of kidney and urinary diseases generally are known to be directly produced by urates. Calculus or stone in the urinary bladder, and the chalk stones of rheumatism and gout are but other names for urate deposits. Lehmann, an eminent European physician has detected the presence in undue proportions of uric acid in the blood of fever patients. Other physicians and chemists have made similar discoveries in the urine of persons afflicted with other acute and chronic diseases, which would seem to imply that it is at least the indirect cause of human ailments in the production of which it has not hitherto been supposed to have any agency.

The alkaline equilibrium of the system, subverted by this absorption of its alkalies in the manufacture of urates, may be measurably restored by the administration of the alkalies of the *Materia Medica* and of alkaline spring water.

But there is no medicine nor mineral spring, except that at Gettysburg, which will dissolve and eliminate from the system the urates already formed, especially when once deposited by the circulation. Fabulous history, it is

true, informs us of the existence, in different parts of the world, of springs which have dissolved stone in the bladder, but modern science and exploration have not as yet discovered them; as the latter have approached, these wondrous fountains have receded in the distance of time or space till they have wholly disappeared. The nearest approach of such a solvent among mineral waters is that supplied by the Vichy and Baden-Baden Springs of Europe; but we have not as yet seen any evidence of the exertion of that solvent power upon deposits of urates in the form of the chalk stones of rheumatism and gout, nor is it claimed in their behalf, by the proprietors of either of those springs.

The proprietors of the Spring at Gettysburg distinctly put forward this claim, and sustain it by medical testimony.

Whether it derives this solvent power from the Lithia detected in it by chemists, or from some other or all the ingredients combined, exerting a catalytic force, it is not material to inquire. About the fact itself there is no dispute, and it is this alone which concerns the invalid public. There are thousands, perhaps millions of the American people, who are deeply interested in the knowledge of this fact: for there is a large proportion of them at least, in whose systems there is an excess of this acid, as also perhaps deposits of the urates formed by it. Many of these are already afflicted with dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, gravel, or other kidney and urinary diseases, &c., &c., but the larger proportion are either unconscious of their danger, or are only occasionally reminded of it, by headache, nausea, heartburn, flatulence, biliousness, acidity of the stomach, dullness, depression of spirits, heaviness and debility, irregularity of the bowels, and various other symptoms not sufficiently distressing to arrest attention.

By the class of persons laboring under the uric acid diathesis, this water should be used during at least one day in each week, to neutralize this acid tendency and dissolve the urates, which are doubtless being formed and thrown into circulation, and which at this stage may be easily eliminated from the system, and the blood purified, but which after deposition cannot thus be discharged without more or less permanent injury to the organs or portions of the human machinery attacked.

Recent experiments of physicians and chemists upon the human blood and secretions, establish the alarming fact that there exists in our present civilization some cause or causes which have the effect of generating, in undue proportions, the fatal uric acid in our systems—probably the adulteration of our

foods and drinks, against which no adequate protection is afforded by modern governments.

These startling disclosures, as well as the alarming increase in all civilized countries, of the diseases directly produced by this acid, make it an object of the foremost importance to millions, everywhere, to know the truth or falsity of what we have stated in this connection. We therefore call some high medical authorities in support of our position and assertions.

AS A SOLVENT OF URATES AND PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Dr. Robert K. Stone, the family physician of the late President Lincoln, an eminent and experienced member of his profession, examining this water by scientific tests alone, in advance of its practical trial as a curative agent, expressed the following opinion in regard to its character as a neutralizer of this acid, and as a remedy for its effects, which, if published at the time, must have subjected him to severe animadversion from the weak and fastidious of the profession, for its supposed extravagance, but which published now will be regarded as an evidence of his sagacity, and of the truth of at least a portion of that science which is coming to be so much accredited.

"In its general characteristics it may be classified among the '*Alkaline Springs*,' and in its composition (excepting free carbonic acid) approaches the famous water from the well-known sources of Vichy in France.

The springs of *Vichy* are the most celebrated *alkaline, carbonated* waters on the globe, and are universally used. They are thronged during the season by sufferers with *Kidney, Urinary, Rheumatic and Gouty diseases from every country of the world*. Experience, through a long course of years, has firmly settled their value as medical and curative agents."

The following is Dr. Stone's specification of the diseases for which the Gettysburg water is likely to prove a remedy:

"They may be used *generally* in all those cases in which an *excess of acid* proves hurtful and unhealthy. Thus in those cases of *Acid Dyspepsia*, of which our country of *hot bread and coffee-swilling propensities* furnishes so many striking examples.

"Thus they could be used in many cases of disease in the *stomach and alimentary canal*, of chronic teasing nature. We might mention the attendants upon *Dyspepsia* as *chronic blue-devils* and *Hypochondria*. In some cases of *Chlorosis* in young girls, dependent on *Dyspepsia* and *peculiar obstructions*; *chronic affections* of the *bronchial tubes*. *chronic Catarrh* of the *head* and *throat*. With *Dyspepsia* of a *certain class* we might also enumerate *torpid* or *engorged* state of the *liver*, differing from *Hypochondria*

But most especially will they give aid and comfort to a *large class* of *urinary diseases*, in which kidney and bladder are affected, and which are dependent upon an *excess* of *uric* or *lithic acid*. Then too the *grave formations* caused by the *presence* and *excess* of these acids.

"In this class especially, the *urinary* [bladder and kidney] *affections*. it will prove very useful. Then, too, in *gout* or *rheumatism*, caused by the *presence* and *excess* of these *same acids* in the system and secretions. your waters may be depended upon to produce *great good*. In *scrofulous diseases*, in some *distressing* and *chronic diseases* of the *skin*—of the latter, for example, the *distressing chronic eczema*—we may hope for beneficial results.

"The presence of the *rare* base '*Lithia*' gives peculiar interest to your Spring. It has been used to remove *sharp points* from *lithic acid calculi* in the bladder, and Dr. Garrod, of London, with the celebrated Ure of the same city, recommends its employment in cases of the *uric acid diathesis*. Of course *time alone* could show its value in regard to the latter constituent. * * In all our large cities we find classes of disease which are *curable* by the administration of those remedies which analysis indicates as the constituents of Gettysburg Water. Although the same alkalies can be mixed in plain pure water, we know *from experience* that there is a *chemical union* or blending of these *ingredients*, effected in the *laboratory of nature*, which makes the agent *more soluble*, *more readily taken up by the system*, and therefore *many times more potent to cure disease* than the *artificial waters compounded by man*.

"Those who cannot be cured by these remedies, are compelled to use the *Vichy water*; others who are wealthy *proceed to Vichy*, and use the waters *fresh from the sources*. To such, the presence of such a spring, *identical in some respects and superior in others*, to the famed Vichy water, would be a real '*treasure trove*.'"

How far the prediction of this eminent physician, that this water would prove to be one of the best neutralizers of this acid, and solvents of urates, ever known, has proved to be "history written before the fact," appears from the foregoing statements of attending and examining physicians, who have reported its curative effects; as well as from the testimony of the highest authority in this country.

A CURE FOR THE INEBRIATE.

It may be important to add, to what has been stated, that those accustomed to use the alcoholic stimulants of the day, will find in this water a remedy for its effects superior to any ever before known. It not only speedily restore the tone of the stomach and other organs impaired by the excessive use of these deleterious agents, but in its exhilarating and tranquilizing effects on the nervous system, supplies to a large extent the place of the accustomed stimulus.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

Attention is invited to external applications of this water, and to vapor baths, as curative agents, or as auxiliaries to internal administrations.

All the European medicinal waters are thus applied, and the Gettysburg water forms no exception to the rule. It has already been thus applied with excellent results.

DIRECTIONS.

Properly, the directions for using this water should be given by the attending physician of the invalid, if there be one, who knows all about the case.

But unfortunately those who usually seek the aid of medicinal waters have failed to receive benefit from the ordinary remedies of the profession, and are not often on the best of terms with their physicians, a state of things which would not exist if these extraordinary remedies of the profession were more generally available. In the absence of special knowledge of each case, physicians who have made the study of medicinal waters a speciality can only give general directions.

Time of Drinking.

RULE 1.—Dr. John Bell, who is one of the authorities on this subject, says in his book, page 31 :

“The proper time for drinking mineral water is early in the morning, an hour at least before breakfast, when the stomach is empty, most impressible, &c., &c. The water ought not to be drunk when the stomach is engaged in the process of digestion; and of course not for several hours after a meal, especially dinner.”

Dr. Moorman, in his work on the Virginia Springs, says:

“A common practice at the Springs is to drink a short time before each meal, morning, noon and afternoon. In some cases this manner of using it is to be preferred; in others it is better that the whole to be taken be divided into two parts, and taken either in the morning before breakfast and a short time before dinner, or in the morning and before going to bed at night. Observation leads to the belief that, as a general rule, the water taken before breakfast and before going to bed at night, is most serviceable to a majority of invalids.”

Quantities to be Taken.

No specific quantity of water can be prescribed as a dose for every person afflicted with the same disease—much less for every person, without reference to the disorder. Only an approximation to such a quantity can be made in the absence of specific knowledge of the person and his or her affliction.

RULE 2.—Persons afflicted with diseases of only a few weeks or months' standing can and ought, as a general rule, to drink a half pint of this water at a time, that is to say, about an hour before breakfast, an hour before dinner, an hour before supper or on going to bed, making a pint and a half in twenty-four hours, providing that the invalid retires three or four hours after eating supper.

When headaches, or sudden attacks of neuralgia, or other diseases to which it is applicable, are to be overcome, it may be taken even in large quantities, viz., a couple of half pints within the space of half an hour of each other.

When nausea arising from improper use of alcoholic stimulants or other pernicious drinks or foods is to be overcome, a gill only should be taken at first, and followed soon after with copious draughts of common or drinking water.

Persons afflicted with chronic diseases of years standing, must drink less of this water at a time. It is the alterative effect that is to be obtained in such cases, and this can only be had by taking it in small doses, not large enough to produce a cathartic, purging or diuretic action, as most people suppose. Dr. Moorman says: "That the alterative or changing effects of the water are its most valuable effects, and if it produces active, purgative, and diuretic effects, its alterative action is correspondingly delayed."

RULE 3.—For old chronic diseases, except rheumatism, gout and gravel, the invalid should take four gills per day: one in the morning, as before stated; the others, an hour before dinner and supper, and on going to bed.

RULE 4.—Persons afflicted with chronic rheumatism, gout, or stone in the gall or urinary bladder, would do well to confine themselves to three gills of this water per day, taken in the morning, as before directed, before dinner, and on going to bed. With this dose the greatest cures have been effected, especially with rheumatism complicated with uratic deposits or hard lumps.

If aggravating symptoms occur, stop the water until they subside, drinking freely of common water, over and above the requirements of thirst.

After subsidence of the aggravating symptoms, the invalid should resume with a half a gill or less of this water, and gradually increase the quantity till three gills per day are taken. The aggravating symptoms are a good sign, but may be avoided by small doses at first.

RULE 5.—Persons taking this water for chronic diseases of all kinds, would do well, after taking it for eight or ten days at a time, or until signs of disturbance of the system, or unpleasant symptoms are experienced, to discontinue it for two or three days, to allow nature to come to the aid of the water in mastering the disease; then resume as before.

How Long to be Taken.

RULE 6.—"There is no greater folly in the use of mineral waters," says Dr. Moorman, "than that of laying down a definite period of time for which they should be used."

"I have," says Armstrong, in his work on Sulphur Waters, "seen both chronic inflammation of the liver and of the rectum, where no benefit was produced for three or four weeks, and yet a continuance of the waters for six or eight weeks longer has effaced every vestige of the morbid indications. * * * In some cases of Ophthalmia and of slight cutaneous affections, I have known them (sulphur waters) to effect a cure in two or three weeks; while in other cases apparently similar in all respects, twice, thrice, or even four times that period has elapsed before the cure had been accomplished." It is so with the Gettysburg water. It will seldom cure two persons of the same disease in the same length of time.

RULE 7.—It ought not to be necessary to state that aggravating or originating causes of disease ought to be avoided. There is no chronic disease without some cause, either excessive indulgence in the passion for strong drink, tobacco, or otherwise, improper food taken, the need of sufficient clothing, or want of exercise. Though avoidance of the cause will not of itself cure, yet no cure can be effected without it.

The use of this water should be continued for a few months after a cure of an old chronic disease, so as to prevent its return.

Invalids must not expect that this water will in every instance produce upon them the same sensible effects as it produced upon some one else, or that it will produce the same effects upon them at all times. At one time, or upon one person, it may produce a cathartic or diuretic effect; at another time or upon another person it may produce only one or neither of these effects, and yet it may gradually and insensibly cure. Some of the most important cures have been wrought without either of these effects, and where other medicine had to be taken to regulate the bowels.

The Gettysburg Spring is not a thermal one, but from it freely comes pure cold water, which in warm weather ought to be kept in a cellar, and cooled for use by standing a bottle or pitcher of it in a bucket or pail of cool spring or well water, or by standing it in sawdust and ice.

Patients are respectfully requested to inform the Company or their agents of any beneficial or other effects of the water. Certificates of cures ought always, if possible, to be accompanied with some statement from physicians as to the nature of the disease. Those not wishing the publication of the names must say so, when their wishes will be respected. This action on the part of patients is a duty which they owe to society, and it will be recognized on the part of the Company as a great favor and reciprocated accordingly.

PERSONS WITH WHOM THE GETTYSBURG WATER DISAGREES.

The number of those with whom this water permanently disagrees is few indeed. Persons have sometimes taken it and experienced unpleasant symptoms, and have concluded that it disagreed with them, but at other times have taken it and been cured of serious ailments.

But persons commencing the use of this water ought always to begin with small doses by way of testing the condition of their system. Some of the most important cures have been and are now being effected with the water on persons upon whom it has produced aggravating symptoms after taking it for a few days, or even weeks. And in proportion to the seriousness of aggravation, especially in rheumatism, has been sometimes the curative effect. This aggravation is manifested in intensifying the symptoms, sometimes in eruptions or boils, &c., &c. When these symptoms appear, the patient should discontinue the water till their subsidence, drinking in the meantime, over and above the requirements of thirst, of common water. Aggravating symptoms do not generally follow the use of this water, even by rheumatics, and it is believed may be avoided by using, in such cases, small quantities, say three gills per day.

DYSPEPSIA AND DIABETES.

Mr. I. H. Telfair, of 204 Pearl street, New York, writes, under date of March 25th, 1868: "I take pleasure in certifying that your water has, I believe, effected a radical cure in my case, which consisted of biliousness in its most aggravated form, together with slight symptoms of diabetes. I commenced using your water some two months ago, and to-day enjoy better health than I ever enjoyed in my life, both mentally and physically."

RHEUMATIC NODES.

Mr. Joseph L. Cook, of Peekskill, New York, writes, March 16th, 1868: "I have taken only about three bottles of Gettysburg water, and think it has been good for my complaint, which is chronic rheumatism. When I commenced drinking the water, there was a lump on my left knee-joint as large as a walnut, which had been more than a year coming, and to my surprise, last week, I found it was missing. I also think I am much better in health otherwise, as I have but little pain of late."

ENLARGEMENT OF THE JOINTS, FROM RHEUMATISM OR GOUT; AND A CASE OF DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. W. H. Dunbar, employed in the New York branch of the eminent booksellers of Boston, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, writes from 63 Bleecker street, New York, under date of March 24, 1868: "I believe it to be my duty to state that I have been completely cured of a severe affliction of gout, or rheumatic gout. The attack was preceded, for several years, by weariness and heaviness in my lower limbs, which culminated in increased debility, heaviness and pain in my lower limbs, and which gradually extended to the right arm and forefinger and thumb. The big toe of the left foot, both ankles, the right knee, the right shoulder and arm to the elbow, and the two forefingers and thumb were much enlarged. There was great debility in the limbs, and I was unable to walk more than a square without exhaustion, and I was unable to use the arm except with difficulty. I took the water in quantity of one gill on rising in the morning, an hour before breakfast, one gill an hour before dinner, and one gill on retiring. I have taken about one-half of a case of your water, in all. Its effect was gradually curative and strengthening, and the lumps were removed.

"It has also cured my wife of dyspepsia."

CAUTION.

Since the discovery of the extraordinary curative virtues of the Spring at Gettysburg, a few years ago, quite a number of similar discoveries have been announced in different parts of the country.

It is easy to foresee that as soon as the GETTYSBURG WATER is introduced generally into the market, there will be counterfeits and other worthless fluids under the same or a similar name, palmed off on the public, and it is proper to state that the genuine water is put up only in quart bottles, and for the security of those who use this Water, the proprietors have adopted and secured the title of GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER, and all genuine water from the Gettysburg Spring will have the full title, as above, branded on the corks and blown in the bottles.

Any signs of a cork-screw or other instrument about the corks, or the want of words branded, as named, is presumptive evidence of fraud.

Put up in cases of two dozen bottles each.

For sale by Druggists generally. All communications must be addressed to the GETTYSBURG SPRING CO., No. 63 Liberty street, P. O. Box 5,138. New York

Accession no. 24012

Author

Gettysburg
Katalysine water.

Call no. RA807
P4G3
868G

